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Shall entertain my Readers, this Week, with some Extracts from a Pamphlet, lately publish'd, intitled *the Reflections of a Cosmopolite on the PRAGMATIC SANCTION*. The Author, having taken Notice of the general, ill Success of all anticipated Settlements, proceeds thus.

"The Settlement, which the Emperor has made ever since the Year 1713, appeared to me more considerable than any other, and at the same Time that from the Beginning it engaged my whole Attention, I sincerely never believed that the Emperor would ever think of making a particular Family-Compact a Law for Europe in general; or, at least, I thought that whatever Guaranty thereof might be granted by other Powers, such Guaranty would have no other Aim but That, which the Circumstances of Europe should dictate, when the Case happened to fall out. As to the first Point, I own I am mistaken; and as to the second, I see with Sorrow that People have a Mind to overturn the System of Europe, and that many of Those, who for momentary Views flatter by their Attachment his Imperial Majesty's Hopes, will perhaps be the first to declare themselves not bound by their present Engagements.

"I do not here examine if this Pragmatick Sanction be agreeable or not to the Laws of the Empire; if it be repugnant or not to the Nature of those different Fiefs, which are to be thus tied together in a perpetual Union; if there are or not in the Empire some Princes, who have contrary Claims well founded; and in short, if the *Josephine* Archduchesses may or may not insist upon their Right of Blood. Others have already begun to open this Affair, and more than one Pen will be employed to unravel those Doubts. For after all, I believe there are two Ways of treating this grand Affair in a political Manner; to wit, as to what relates to the Empire in particular, and as to what relates to Europe in general; two Points, which will re-unite in one single one.

"But to speak at first of the Empire only, I conceive that it may occasion great Alarms to establish a Right of Female Primogeniture as to Territories so extensive, many of which never as yet heard of so much as the Name, and who, to speak in the Terms of the Feudal Law, are dishonoured by being deprived of that high and noble Prerogative of a Male Succession. But one may and ought to go further. Even should we suppose that this Austrian Family can renounce all Increase of Power, which is impossible; yet, I do not see in Germany any Family, which can of itself be a Balance to it in Power; therefore I ought to conclude, that whoever for the future shall espouse the Heiress of that House, will at the same Time acquire a Right by Force to the Imperial Crown; for who is it shall dare to dispute it with him? Who is it will not be obliged to yield to a superior Power? From thenceforth I see the Empire become Hereditary, in spite of the most ancient and the most Fundamental Laws of the Germanick Body; the Electoral Dignity rendered despicable; their Prerogative of electing, which raises them above the Princes, quite annihilated; the Imperial Crown no longer the Lot, as it were, and the Reward of the best and most distinguished Princes of Germany, but in Failure of Heirs Male, going about among Those, whom Chance shall successively destinate to be Husbands to the eldest Daughters of the House of Austria; the Capitulations, that feeble Rampart of the German Liberties, either quite abolished, or subjected to the Pleasure of the Princes, who shall be placed upon the Imperial Throne; the General Dyets of the Empire, that disfigured Image of the ancient German Body, either quite suppressed, or brought upon a Footing with the *Aulick* Council; that is to say, to be a Slave to the Interests, and the Interpreter of the Commands of the Court of Vienna; the Princes of the Empire reduced to the State of simple Governors of Provinces, preserving only a despicable Shadow of Sovereignty. In short, let us but imagine a Prince, be he what he will, uniting by Marriage in himself all the Dominions of the House of Austria, he needs but desire the Imperial Crown, without all Doubt he will have it. It will no more be an Affair of Choice, but an Affair of Right; the Name of Election will no longer be any Thing but a Formality; who will be the Elector, that dares refuse his Vote? Intimidated by Threats, which are often too real, or flattered by Hopes, which are generally frivolous, none of them will ever be so much as in a Suspence or Doubt. The Question will no longer be, whether the Prince be in all Respects quali-

fied; he will nevertheless be Emperor. Would they impose upon him a Capitulation too strict? He resolves he will be Emperor without any Condition; or if he submits to some, they will no longer be any Rule for him. As there will be no longer any Imperial Constitutions in Force, the General Dyets, which are established for their Defence, will become useless, or will be taken up about nothing but That of receiving and promulgating the Emperor's Commands. Already we see the Dictature of the Empire entirely subjected to the Inclinations and Orders of the Commission, dictating nothing but what is agreeable to the House of Austria, adopting the Views of that House, and even imposing Silence upon every Thing, that may be contrary thereunto. The German Princes having no longer an Opportunity of making themselves of any Consequence, will be ill used, when they do not do whatever they are bid, or those Things will be granted them as Favours, which in former Times neither could or durst have been refused. There being then no more two different Interests, to wit, That of the Head, and That of the Members, the Prince, who shall be the Possessor of so great Dominions and of the Imperial Crown, will meet with no Obstacle in drawing the Empire into all his particular Quarrels. Every one will even strive who shall be the first to extinguish the Remains of the German Liberties; and without making any Question, or examining whether or no the Emperor engages in just and necessary Wars, the German Blood must be poured forth at the Pleasure of the House of Austria, and That, which hitherto has been the pure Effect of Complaisance, of Weakness, or of Blindness, will become an Affair of Necessity. The Empire will then be totally enslaved, its ancient Constitution annihilated, and its systematick Condition destroyed; and suppose that some German Prince, led purely by these weighty Considerations, or taking them for a Pretence, should now immediately, or upon the Death of the Emperor, shake off the Yoke and raise the Standard, what an Inundation of Misfortunes will flow in upon Germany! Too weak by himself he will necessarily call in foreign Aid. The Standards of all Nations will be erected upon this unfortunate Theatre, and Germany, become a delicious Prey for its natural Enemies, will labour under a bloody and a destructive Civil War. How many Lives, what Sums of Money did it cost, before the Form of the Empire was settled by the Peace of Westphalia; will it cost less dear before that precious Work can be destroyed? I am obliged then to say it, and I believe I am not mistaken, the Emperor in making the Pragmatick Sanction has not consulted the Interest of the Empire; he has even made but a bad Provision for the Interest of his own Family. Can one indeed imagine that this Guaranty, which every one may be said to have agreed to without knowing its Extent, will meet with a faithful Execution? Interests change; the momentary Motives, which made People determine, vanish, and give Place to others, that are contrary. Princes, who only think of spinning out calmly that Thread of Life, which Providence has fixed for them, are succeeded by others, who are animated by grander Views. Many open their Eyes and do not think themselves obliged by an Engagement enter'd into without Reflection. It is enough if any one remains firm, he is respected for the Resistance he makes, and People join under his Standard. Had it not then been more conducive to the Quiet of the Empire, either not to have made a Pragmatick Sanction, or not to have forced People to acknowledge it? This would have been less pleasing to the Emperor, but at least he would have had the Comfort to have ended his glorious Reign without knowing all those Misfortunes, which his Family and Country must go through after his Death.

"Let us now come to examine this Affair with respect to the rest of Europe, or at least to examine such Reflections as are or may be made by the Politicians of good Sense.

"The real Enemies of the House of Austria will say, that the Power of that House is exorbitant, that they support themselves by Artifice, and that their Conduct is proud and haughty; that that House takes upon it the supreme Decision in Affairs, which are quite foreign to it; that now-a-days there is less Respect shewn to the Empire and the Prerogatives thereof, than was in the Days of Leopold; that the Administration of Justice is regulated entirely according to the Views of the House of Austria; that Italy is enslaved, some of the Princes thereof wholly strip, and a Part taken from others; and that it is necessary to unite and join close together for bringing down a Power, which is become too formidable. For my Part, I take all these things

to Pieces. I do not judge of a Power by the Abuses that may be thrown out by a transitory Ministry against it. Even without entering into a Detail of Particulars, where there may be something of Truth, and also some Things exaggerated, I say, that it is not convenient for Europe to have the Empire reduced to a meer Anarchy, or that there should not be an Emperor thereof, who is in a Condition to support his Dignity. It is of no Consequence, it is true, what Name the reigning House in Germany bears, whether it be That of Austria confined within proper Bounds, or a new House near equal to it, which in the Beginning may perhaps be a little more moderate and circumspect in their Conduct and in their Projects. Let it be in what Manner it will, there must be in that Country a Center of Power in order to make a Balance. Politicians of good Sense ought not to give themselves any Trouble upon this Head; but there are other Grounds for Uneasiness as to future Times, which require all the Attention they are Masters of.

"How much ought not Europe to consider the Effects of a perpetual Order of Female Succession! It is such a Succession as would weaken any other Family; but it will undoubtedly increase the Power of the House of Austria, and one may really say that, for the future, it will be more for the Advantage of that House to have Female than to have Male Heirs.

"The States, where Male Heirs only succeed, are not susceptible of any great Augmentation. That of Conquest is almost the only Way they have of being increased; and in that Way how many Obstacles do they not find upon the Part of the neighbouring Princes? How much Time does it require before the Conquests can be secured by Guaranties, by which the Usurpation may be converted into a Title of Right? Let us but consider how many Disputes are to this Day raised about the Extent of that Cession of Alsace, which was made to the King of France above fourscore Years ago.

"How different is This from what may be the Consequences of a Guaranty, absolute from the very Beginning, and which being without any one Restriction, makes an irrevocable Title for the House of Austria, under the Shadow of which it will be capable of the most extensive Acquisitions. For in short the Daughters of the Emperor, or Those, who in any time coming shall have the same Right, will be married. By those Marriages it will be found that new Territories will be added to Those now possessed by the House of Austria, and it will not be by the Eldest only that such Additions may happen. The Estates, which belonged to Those, who married the younger Archduchesses, may come some Day or another to be all united in one and the same Person. Can there be a more direct Way to universal Monarchy? Already we see the Emperor Master of the greatest Part of Italy, and besides just upon the Point of acquiring the Mantuan, already in his Hands; we see him treating the Princes of Italy not as Vassals, but as his real and immediate Subjects; we see him grasping at a despotick Authority over that whole Country, having by particular Contracts an eventual Right of Reversion to several Fiefs of the Empire. What Prefages ought not Europe to form from so many Circumstances, which may raise the House of Austria to that Degree of Power, by which Rome made herself Mistress of the whole Universe. Then will return again those Times, when the Kings of the Earth shall bow the Knee before a Roman General, or look upon it as a Favour to receive again from the Hands of the Senate their Crowns, to which they had but a precarious Title without such a Homage. What Prefages may not be formed by such of the Sovereigns of these our Days, who acknowledge no Superior but God?

"Can it then be any Matter of Surprise to me, that the great Politicians of Europe are attentive to what is now actually in Agitation, and that many look upon this simple, absolute and unlimited Guaranty, which is demanded, as one of the greatest Evils? The unfolding of the Manner; as yet obscure, in which the two *Caroline* Archduchesses are to be settled, may be said to be a Proof of what People may for the future expect from the House of Austria. This Choice, of which People are ignorant to this very Day, will it fall upon a Prince of Germany? It is not so much as presumed. The Emperor has not a Mind that the Imperial Crown should be fix'd upon the Head of a German Prince. If it happen to fall to the Lot of a Prince of Lorraine, what Seeds of Jealousy are thrown between the House of Austria, and That of Bourbon? Considering the Situation of Lorraine, will this last ever suffer that the House of Austria should get Footing in the very Center of France? What Precautions can be taken that will be

"Sufficient to quiet the Mind of the House of Bourbon? How great an Occasion will she have to rekindle the Flames of War, which she will believe, and may make others believe to be just and necessary, as soon as she shall have the Pretence of the publick Interest's being united with her own Self Preservation, which is of as great Benefit to Europe, as the Increase of her Power would be prejudicial?"

"If it should be the Infante Don Carlos, who marries the eldest of the Archduchesses, what a Fright will all Europe be put into? Let us but reflect upon the Manner, in which England and Holland expressed themselves in the Year 1725, when the Suspicion of it only seemed to be probable; we shall see, said they, the Imperial and Spanish Crowns united in the same Person, and yet there was in Spain at that Time one Life in the Way more than there are at present. Will Europe agree to see the whole Power of Charles V. revived? Will they not upon that Occasion call to Mind, that that great Emperor was obliged, in order to allay the publick Alarm, to make a Partition between his Brother and his Son? And will not Europe think that the House of Austria, far from following that Example, does upon the contrary use all possible Means for raising itself to the highest Summit of Grandeur and Power?"

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hannover, Sept. 7. Yesterday about Three in the Afternoon the King arrived at his Palace in this City from the Gohrde, in perfect Health, and supp'd in publick. His Majesty has fix'd his Departure from hence for England on Monday the 22d Instant.

Paris, Sept. 10. On the 4th the Parliament met again, and proceeded as follows. All the Chambers being assembled, they took into Consideration what had pass'd the Day before at Versailles, and resolv'd that a verbal Process should be drawn up of all that had been said or done before the Bed of Justice; at the Bottom whereof should be annex'd, that the Parliament neither would, nor ought, nor could be understood to give their Consent to what was transacted, considering where the Bed of Justice, and in what Manner it was held, for Want of a proper Communication of such Matters as were there to be treated of. Resolved therefore, with regard to the Declaration proroguing the Tax of four Sols per Livre, and other Duties, that the King should be humbly petitioned to lay it before his Parliament, to take into Consideration after the usual Manner; and as for the Declaration of the 18th of August last, resolv'd, that the Parliament will never cease to represent to his Majesty the Impossibility of their executing the said Declaration; but will continue to observe religiously the ancient Customs, Maxims, and Discipline, which belong to them, and which they have ever observed since their first Institution; a Conduct, which how blameable soever it may now appear, has been found most conducive to the Welfare of the Publick, and the Preservation of the Rights of the Crown, in the most difficult Time. Resolved farther, that the Arrest of the 20th past shall be executed, so far as relates to the repeating of their Remonstrances, in Behalf of their exil'd Brethren; and that the Chambers shall remain assembled, till it shall please their Lord and Sovereign to vouchsafe to give his Answer to them.

On the 6th at Night each Member of the Chamber of Enquetes and Requetes to the Number of 142, was presented with a Letter de Cachet, sending him into Banishment, and allowing him but 24 Hours for his Departure, in Order to disperse them; the Grand Chamber remains alone, having not received the King's Letter de Cachet.

LONDON, September 9.

The Right Hon. the Lord Harrington set out on Monday from Holland, to make the necessary Preparations against his Majesty's Arrival.

The Papers of this Week say his Grace the Duke of Montagu has lett his House in Great Russell-street, near Bloomsbury-Square, to the Count de Montijo, his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador to this Court, who is expected here in a Fortnight or Three Weeks at farthest. We hear that the Crown of Spain allows the Count 16000 l. per Ann.

On Saturday Morning eighteen fine Flanders Horses were landed at the Tower from Holland, for his Excellency's Use.

Wednesday came Advice, that the Right Hon. the Lord Torrington, in the William and Mary Yacht, and all the Royal Yachts were at the Nore, but the Wind being come about to the Westward, it is thought they will soon get over to Holland.

On Sunday last his Majesty's Ship the Gibraltar, and the Sea Nymph, with the Right Hon. the Lord Baltimore and his Lady and Family, sailed from Portsmouth with a fair Wind for Maryland.

Wednesday began the Sessions at the Old Bailey; and it is reckon'd it would be the largest that ever was known at this Time of the Year, there being about twenty Persons to be try'd for Robberies on the Highway; five or six for Murder; two for sending threatening Letters; two or three for Sodomy; one for a Rape; and an Attorney for forging the Mark of a Person to a Letter of Attorney; also a Person for drinking Damnation to his Most Sacred Majesty; and many others.

Tuesday the Committee of Shipping of the South Sea Company, received Tenders of Ships about 100 Tons each, to carry Stores to Jamaica.

Tuesday there was a Board of Admiralty held, when their Lordships were pleas'd to put into Commission three Sloops building at Deptford, and appointed the following Gentlemen Commanders, viz. Capt. Rycout, Commander of the Trial Sloop. Capt. Oates, Commander of the Weazel at Deptford. Capt. Slaughter, Commander of the other Sloop. And on Wednesday the said three new Sloops were launched at Deptford.

The Royal Carolina, Capt. Samuel Mead Commander, now bound to La Vera Cruz in the South Sea Company's Service, being survey'd, was found so deep in the Water as to be unfit to proceed on her Voyage; upon which some Part of her Ballast was order'd to be heaved out, which being done, she is now fit for sailing, and will accordingly depart very soon on her said Voyage.

On Monday last the Horse Races began at Hampstead, when a Purse of Ten Guineas was run for. There were three Horses started, and it was won by Mr. Bullock's Merry Gentleman; one Horse was distanc'd, and the other was drawn the first Heat.

Tuesday came on the Election of an Alderman for Bishopsgate Ward, in the Room of Sir Edward Becher, Knt. (one of the Directors of the South Sea Company) deceased, when Robert Godschall, Esq. an eminent Portugal Merchant of this City, was unanimously chosen.

We hear from Maidstone in Kent, that Robert Squire, one of the Malefactors that received Sentence of Death at the last Assizes, and afterwards obtain'd a Reprieve for a Fortnight, for a Robbery on the Highway, was executed on Wednesday Sex's night.

Monday Morning about One o' Clock, the Rochester Stage Coach was stopp'd by two Highwaymen near Stroud: One of the Highwaymen came to the Coach Door with a Hanger in his Hand, and demanded the Passengers Money, &c. upon which two of them got out of the Coach in order to make a Defence; but the Coachman driving hastily away, ran over one of them, and bruised him in a violent Manner, and the Rogues rode off without their Booty.

We hear that, in a Court of Directors of the Bank, Sir GILBERT HEATHCOTE acquainted them that his Majesty had granted a Charter for the relieving necessitous People, by establishing a regular COLONY in GEORGIA; That the Fund was to arise from the Charitable Contribution of well inclin'd Persons; he recommended it to them in a very strong and emphatical Manner; shewing the great Charity of the Undertaking, and the future Benefit arising to England by strengthening all the American Colonies, and increasing the Trade and Navigation of England, and raising raw Silk, for which upwards of five hundred thousand Pounds a Year is paid to Piedmont, and thereby giving Employment to Thousands of poor Tradesmen and Workmen, who now suffer from the Deadness of Trade. He himself gave a very handsome Benefaction to the Design, and was followed by the Governor, and all the Directors then present, and the Collection is still carrying on at the Bank.

The TRUSTEES for establishing the COLONY of GEORGIA in America meet every Thursday at Five o'Clock at their Office in Palace Court near the House of Lords, Westminster; and all Persons who have any Business with or Proposals to make to the Trustees may appear there, or direct to them at their Office.

The Drisdale Sloop, Capt. William Butler, bound from Jamaica to Virginia, was lost on a Reef of Rocks, call'd the Jordans, from whence her Crew, after being several Days in their Boat, landed on the Island of Cuba, and travelled to the Havanna, and from thence they got a Passage to Virginia.

Wednesday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when the three following Persons were capitally convicted, viz. James Brathwick, for robbing Mess^{rs} Jefferies, Hair-Merchants on Snow-hill, of Bank Notes and a considerable Sum of Money; James Johnson alias Drew, for three Robberies on the Highway; and William Powis for a Burglary.

David Brathwick was try'd with his Brother James Brathwick, for robbing Mess^{rs} Jefferies, and acquitted.

On Wednesday Night one William Perkins, a Grubber in the Mint, was stabb'd into the Heart with a Case Knife, in a Fray betwixt his Wife and his Brother, of which he instantly died; the Wife and his Brother were immediately secured, and upon Examination the Brother readily confess'd that he gave the deceased the fatal Blow with the Knife. They are both committed to the new Gaol, Southwark.

Wednesday the Court of Directors of the East-India Company appointed the Stations of the several Ships that they have taken into their Service this Year, viz.

Prince Augustus,	Capt. Gosling	Coast and Bay
Devonshire,	Capt. Prince	
	Capt. Rigby	
	Capt. Williamson	Mocha
Lethieullier,	Capt. Shepard	
	Capt. Grantham	
Prince William,	Capt. Beresford	Bencoolen
	Capt. Jenkins	
Prince of Wales,	Capt. Gilbert	
Royal Guardian,	Capt. Hordley	Bombay
	Capt. Gosfright	

They are all order'd to be fitted with the most convenient Speed.

Dead. On Saturday last dy'd John Sandby, Esq; Chief Clerk to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces.—A few Days ago died at his Seat at Enfield, Isaac Beddington, Esq; an

eminent Turkey Merchant, and Husband for that Company many Years.—On Saturday last dy'd Sir Edward Becher, Kt. Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward.—Last Sunday dy'd, in about the 80th Year of his Age, at his Lodgings in Norfolk-street in the Strand, William Taylor, Esq; Officer of the Long Room in the Custom house.—On Saturday last dy'd at the Bath, Mr. Young, Clerk and Sexton to the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in which Stations he acquired a very plentiful Fortune.—Tuesday died in an advanced Age, John Railton, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices for the City and Liberty of Westminster; he had been in the Commission of the Peace for upwards of forty Years. By his Death a Place of 200 l. per Ann. becomes vacant in the Exchequer, and is in the Gift of the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax.—A few Days since died Capt. Laurence, Brigadier and Riding Master in the second Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by the Earl of Hertford, and is succeeded by Capt. Gough, a Sub-Brig in the same Troop; and her Majesty has been pleas'd to approve of Mr. Brattle, a private Gentleman, as Sub-Brig. in the Room of Capt. Gough in the same Troop.—Wednesday died the Hon. General Harvey, at his House at Mitcham in Surrey, after a tedious Ladisposition.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 7/8ths. South Sea Annuity 112. Bank 153. India 158 1/2 half.

PLANTS of the true SCARLET OAK:

BEING the only Quantity in Great Britain. The Acorns were imported from the North of America, and put in the Ground in June 1731, and though so lately sown they are so swift in Growth, that several of the Plants are above two Feet in Height, and when transplanted will grow six or seven Feet every Year; whereas our Acorns will not shoot two Feet from the Ground in five Years. The Leaves of this Tree are above ten Inches in Depth, and above six Inches wide, it riseth near 200 Feet in Height, with proportionable Dimensions, exceeding beautiful, the Timber vastly valuable, and the great Improvement ever yet planted. They may be seen growing in Mrs. Oram's Nursery Garden at Knightbridge; and sold at Mr. Pain's, the Green Lattice near Brownlow Street in Holborn; and at Mr. Handcock's, Gardiner, the Adam and Eve in Islington, at Twenty Shillings per Hundred; where Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. may depend on their Orders being punctually obey'd, and the Goods pack'd to keep three Months out of the Ground without Damage.

At LEE and HARPER's Great Booth On the Bowling Green in SOUTHWARK, during the Time of the FAIR, will be presented a COMEDY

FEMALE INNOVENCE, or, A School for a Wife.

To which will be added, An Entertainment in Quotable Characters, call'd The Stratagem of HARLEQUIN; or, The Silver Trick'd. And to entertain the Company before the DROLL begins, The Famous Mr. PHILLIPS will perform his surprising Postures and Tumbling; and at Lee's and Harper's other great Booth on the same Green, during the Time of the FAIR, will be presented that celebrated Droll, which has given such entire Satisfaction to all Spectators in general, call'd WHITTINGTON. N. B. They will begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and continue playing till eight at Night.

To be SOLD,

A complete, Four wheel'd CHAISE, made for a Gentleman to drive himself, or a Servant, lind with blue, entirely new. Likewise a new, One-Horse Chaise, a second-hand one and a Chair. Enquire of John Stapley, at the Red Lion in Warner-street, Cold Bath Fields.

To be LET,

In Red-Lyon Street, near the Hay-market, Whitechapel. The Red-Lyon INN with the Stables an Appurtenances thereto belonging; being very large, and commodious. Enquire of Mr. Smith, at his Chambers, Numb. 11, up three Pair of Stairs in the Paper Buildings, King's-Bench Walks, Inner Temple.

WHEREAS the White Hart Inn and Tavern in Stall-street, BATH, being very commodious, with good Stabling, and lately kept by Mr. Edward Collins, is now kept by Thomas Milford, from the White Lion in the Market Place aforesaid; where all Gentlemen, &c. will be kindly entertain'd. Likewise a very good Ordinary every Day at One o'Clock.

To be SOLD, a great Pennyworth. At the Green Ball in Castle-street, by Cecil-Court, near Leicester-Fields.

A large Parcel of Hollands, Cambricks, Down's, Garlicks, and other Linen-Drapery Goods, Mechlin Laces and Edgings, Silver and Brass Medals. Likewise a Collection of Pictures for Furniture; the lowest Price being fixed, without any Abatement.

This Day is Published, the Seventeenth Edition, of DYCHE's Guide to the English Tongue. In two Parts. The first proper for Beginners, shewing a natural and easy Method to pronounce and express both common Words and proper Names, in which particular Case it is had to shew the Accent, for preventing vicious Pronunciations. The second, for such as are advanced to some Ripeness of Judgment; containing Observations on the Sounds of Letters and Diphthongs, Rules for the true Division of Syllables, and the Use of Capitals, Stops and Marks, with large Tables of Abbreviations and Distinctions of Words, and several Alphabets of Copies for young Writers. Price 1 s. Sold by R. Ware at the Bible and Sun in Warwick-Lane.

Also may be had just Published, II. The Spelling Dictionary, Or, a Collection of all the common Words in the English Tongue. By T. Dycbe. Price 1 s. 6 d. or both bound together. 3 s. 6 d.

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V. Tradesman's Guide. Containing a List of all the Sage Counsels and Cautions with an Account of all the Fairs and Markets Towns in England. Price 1 s.